

**New Neotropical Methiine Cerambycidae**  
(Coleoptera)

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Knowledge of the New World Methiini has increased with the availability of more material from the Neotropical areas. During the past six years attempts have been made to achieve a better understanding of the generic relationships within the tribe (Chemsak and Linsley, 1964a, 1964b, 1965, 1967, and Martins, Chemsak, and Linsley, 1966). The following new genera and species are described at this time because of their significance in broadening generic limits and also because of the mimetic relations.

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**Methicula** Chemsak and Linsley, new genus

Form small, depressed. Head moderate sized, front short; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate, lower lobe large, upper lobes widely separated on vertex; genae short, subacute; mandibles small, arcuate; maxillary palpi longer than labial, apical segments slender; antennae short, stout, segments through seventh densely fringed all over with erect pubescence, scape cylindrical, unarmed, third segment equal in length to scape, fourth shorter than third, fifth equal to third, eleventh short, rounded. Pronotum broader than long, sides obtusely tuberculate; apex and base narrowly constricted; disk with prominent elevated tubercle at middle toward base; prosternum deeply excavated, prosternal process narrow, arcuate, coxal cavities wide open behind; mesosternal process rather broad, emarginate at apex, coxal cavities closed to epimeron. Elytra entire, explanate slightly behind middle; apices rounded. Legs with femora pedunculate; tarsi slender, first segment longer than two following together. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Methicula dimidiata* Chemsak and Linsley.

We have tentatively placed this genus into the Methiini on the basis of the head structure and conical front coxae. The short tufted antennal segments, shape of pronotum, and pedunculate femora are unlike other methiines but the specimen cannot be readily placed into any other tribe of Cerambycinae. A single species is presently known.

**Methicula dimidiata** Chemsak and Linsley, new species

(Fig. 1)

FEMALE.—Form slightly expanded posteriorly; color black, elytra yellowish behind middle, the yellow margins extending back down margins then up toward suture in a W-shape. Head with front deeply impressed transversely; antennal tubercles prominent, not apically produced; eyes with upper lobes small, separated by more than diameter of antennal scape; antennae short, stout, segments from seventh densely clothed with long suberect hairs, segments eight to eleven short, densely pubescent. Pronotum deeply impressed near apex, shallowly at base; disk with four obtuse tubercles in addition to the median glabrous one; punctures indistinct, surface finely scabrous; pubescence fine, sparse; prosternum transversely rugose, subglabrous; prosternal process distinct, not extending beyond coxae; meso- and metasternum finely, sparsely punctate, more densely punctate at sides; mesosternal process lying below level of coxae. Scutellum small, rugose. Elytra over three times longer than basal width, sides expanding behind middle; basal punctures coarse, deep, confluent, rugose appearing, becoming finer and shallower toward apex; each elytron bicostate, median costae extending almost to apex; pubescence obsolete; apices rounded. Legs shining, sparsely pubescent and punctate. Abdomen shining, glabrous, very sparsely pubescent; apex of last sternite broadly rounded. Length, 11 mm.

*Holotype female* (British Museum, Natural History), from CHIGUINDA, 80.14. Although we have not definitely placed this locality, it appears to be in Peru near 75° longitude and between 5°–8° latitude. The fact that we have four species of lycid models from this area with identical data makes the description of *M. dimidiata* significant.

**Haplidoeme punctata** Chemsak and Linsley, new species

MALE.—Form slender, depressed; color testaceous, antennae, head, prothorax, and meso- and metasterna darker brown; pubescence dense, long, erect. Head broader than pronotum; antennal tubercles prominent, obtusely produced above; vertex coarsely, confluent punctate, tempora small, convergent; pubescence rather sparse, long, erect; eyes coarsely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes small, widely separated above; antennae about as long as body, segments somewhat thickened, third slightly shorter than scape, fourth shorter than third, fifth equal to third, eleventh vaguely appendiculate, basal segments shining, others opaque, segments to fifth with few long, erect hairs. Pronotum broader than long, sides broadly rounded; apex narrowly constricted, base barely constricted; disk shining, coarsely, confluent punctate; pubescence sparse, long, bristling; stridulatory plate of mesonotum evenly convex; scutellum finely densely pubescent; prosternum coarsely, transversely punctate, pubescence moderate, erect; meso- and metasternum moderately densely punctate and pubescent. Elytra more than three times as long as broad; each elytron strongly costate; surface shining, coarsely, separately punctate at base, more finely toward apex; pubescence moderate, long, suberect; apices rounded. Legs slender, rather densely pubescent. Abdomen obscurely punctate, moderately densely pubescent; apex of last sternite very shallowly emarginate. Length, 10.5–12 mm.

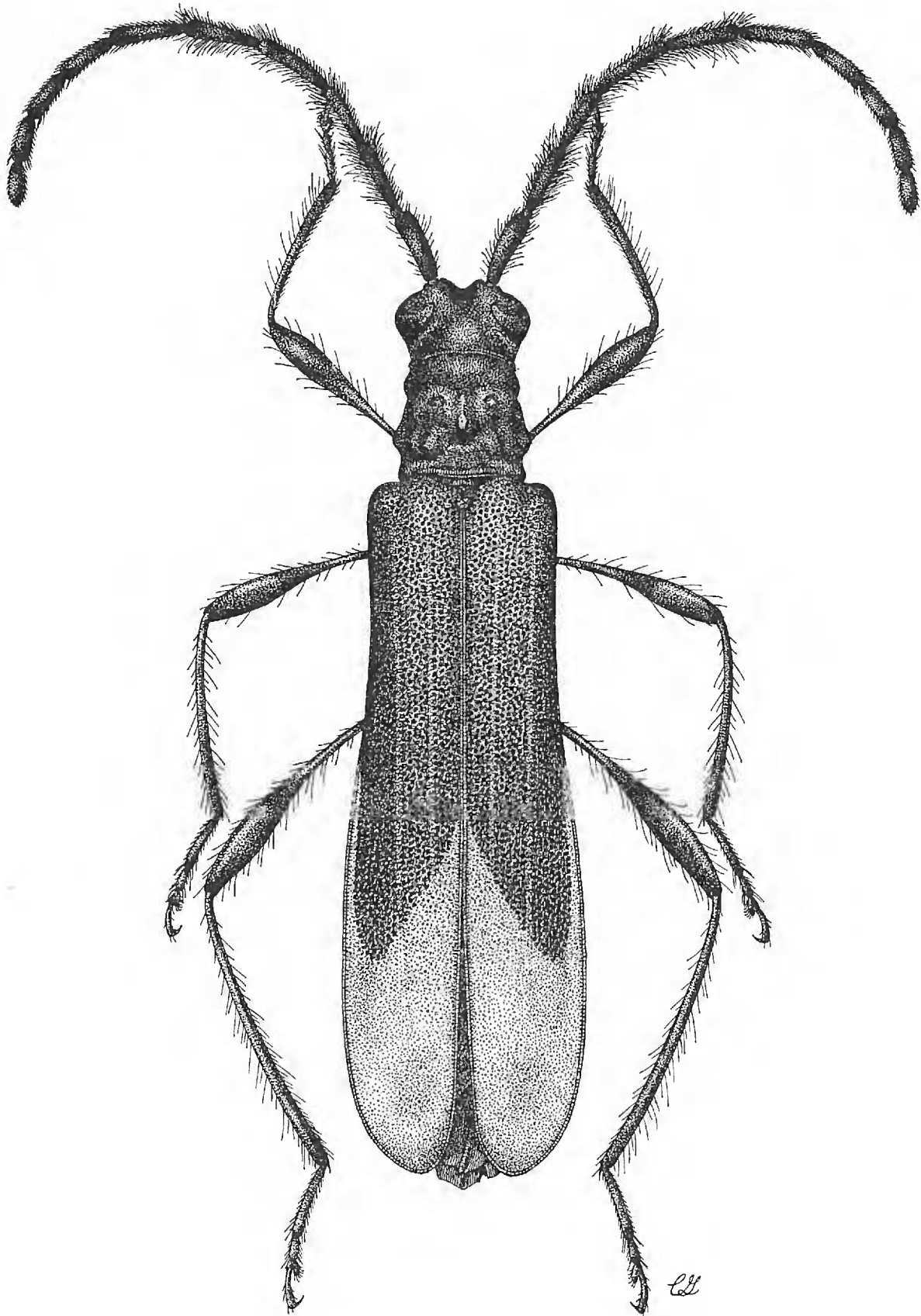


FIG. 1. *Methicula dimidiata* Chemsak and Linsley, ♀ holotype.

*Holotype male* (United States National Museum), and 2 male paratypes from 3 MILES E. ZIMAPAN, HIDALGO, MEXICO, 6,400 FT., 31 July–1 August, 1963 (Duckworth and Davis).

The coarse, dense punctation and rather dense, long, erect pubescence will readily separate this species from *H. schlingeri* from Riverside County, California.

### ***Methia lycoides* Chemsak and Linsley, new species**

(Fig. 2)

MALE.—Form small; elytra entire, expanding apically; head mostly orange, prothorax orange except for darker bands extending back from behind eyes, and dark median longitudinal band, elytra orange, violaceous black behind middle, appendages and underside fuscus. Head slightly broader across eyes than pronotum; eyes divided, lobes connected by a line but no facets, upper lobes separated on vertex by more than diameter of antennal scape, very widely separated beneath; antennae slender, extending at least four segments beyond elytra, scape stout, unarmed, segments rather densely clothed with erect pubescence all over. Pronotum slightly broader than long, sides arcuate; disk finely scabrous, moderately densely clothed with short, golden, depressed pubescence, sides with longer erect hairs; mesonotum with stridulatory plate not grooved. Elytra more than three times longer than basal width, apices moderately flaring behind middle; each elytron strongly tricostate, two median costae joining at middle; punctures obsolete, surface minutely scabrous; pubescence short, subdepressed, golden on yellow surface and dark on dark surface. Legs short, front tibiae strongly angulate. Abdomen with apex of last sternite deeply notched. Length, 8.5 mm.

*Holotype male* (United States National Museum), from TAMPICO, MEXICO, 29-12 (E. A. Schwarz).

This is perhaps the most distinctive species of *Methia* known. Its lycid-like appearance in coloration and apically expanded elytra are quite striking.

### ***Methia batesi* Chemsak and Linsley, new species**

*Callia* (?), Bates, 1885, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Coleoptera, 5: 425.

MALE.—Form elongate, slender, elytra entire; head except mouthparts, eyes, and bands at side orangish, pronotum with a longitudinal, orange band on each side of middle, elytra orange over a little more than basal half, apical portion with a bluish caste. Head as wide as pronotum; eyes completely divided, lobes connected by a line, upper lobes separated on vertex by a distance greater than diameter of antennal scape, very broadly separated beneath; antennae slender, extending about three segments beyond elytra, scape unarmed. Pronotum broader than long, sides subtuberculate; pubescence dense, depressed; stridulatory plate of mesonotum not grooved. Elytra over 3.5 times longer than broad; disk costate, punctures obsolete; pubescence dense, golden, suberect, dark on dark surface; anterior edge of dark stripe directed up from suture; apices rounded. Legs short, tibiae densely pubescent. Abdomen with apex of last sternite deeply notched. Length, 12 mm.

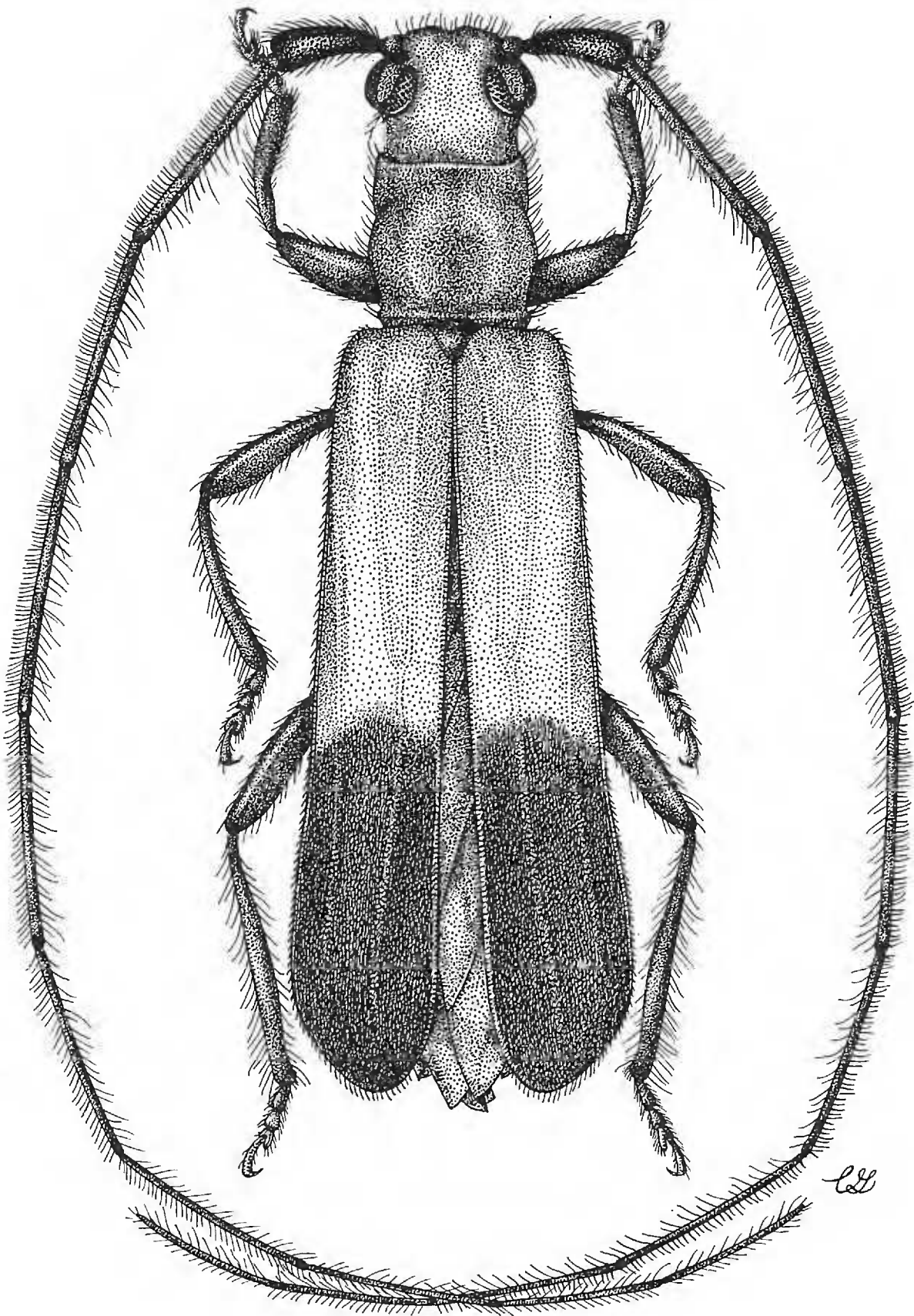


FIG. 2. *Methia lycoides* Chemsak and Linsley, ♂ holotype.

*Holotype male* (British Museum, Natural History), from MEXICO, Sallé Coll.

Although this specimen is in fairly poor condition, it can be definitely characterized as another lycid-like *Methia*. Because of its possible significance in future mimicry studies, we have described it at this time. The elongate elytra, dense pubescence, and the coloration will separate this species from other *Methia*.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### BOOK NOTICES

The following four facsimile printings of standard works have been issued by the Hafner Publishing Company, 31 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003.

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